

Threshold between Alcohol, Other Drugs and Sexual Assault

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Kennesaw Campus and
Marietta Campus

Women's Resource & Interpersonal
Violence Prevention Center

Student Disability Services
Kennesaw Campus and
Marietta Campus

KSU Campus Collaboration

- Center for Young Adult Addiction and Recovery
- Alcohol Tobacco and Other Drug Coalition
- Public Safety Advisory Board
- Health KSU 2020



KSU Campus Collaborations

- Office of Diversity and Inclusion
 - EEO/Title IX Coordinator
- Office of Victim Advocate
- Counseling and Psychological Services



How Did We Get Here?

- Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Statistics Act
 - requires colleges and universities to provide students with information about campus crime and security policies, including the number of sexual assaults and other crimes that occur on campus.
- VAWA Reauthorization Act of 2013
 - Expand rights for survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking

How Did We Get Here?

- Title IX
 - Prohibits sex discrimination in education
- Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (SaVE)
 - 2013 update to the Clery Act that expands scope of reporting, response, and prevention education requirements in regards to rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Healthy Campus 2020
 - Guided by the Healthy People framework.
 - Provides resources and tools to address health and wellness for institutions of higher education

- Across studies, alcohol involved in at least 50% of sexual assaults
- “Alcohol-Related Sexual Assault: A Common Problem Among College Students” Abbey (2002)

Alcohol: A concern for college campuses

- Each year
 - +1,800 college students die
 - 97,000 victims of sexual assault
 - 400,000 students engage in unsafe sex
 - +100,000 too intoxicated to remember they gave consent
 - 599,000 unintentional injuries
 - 696,000 assaults
 - 2,700,000 students drove under the influence (22% increase in 7 years)
 - 25% of college students suffer academically
- In one day on college campuses in the U.S.
 - 3-5 students die, 190-250 victims of sexual assault, 3000 injuries.



Illicit Drug Use in the past month

Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers

Georgia Estimates 2015

- 12 – 17 8.37%
- 18 – 25 19.70%
- 26+ 8.10%

Georgia Estimates 2015

- 12 – 17 5.24%
- 18 – 25 7.94%
- 26+ 3.55%



Marijuana Use in the Past Year

Georgia Estimates 2015

- 12 – 17 11.19%
- 18 – 25 27.780%
- 26+ 8.99%



Alcohol Use in the Past Month

Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year

Georgia Estimates 2015

- 12 – 17 10.60%
- 18 – 25 53.79%
- 26+ 52.80%

Georgia Estimates 2015

- 12 – 17 2.33%
- 18 – 25 11.80%
- 26+ 5.69%



Binge Alcohol Use in Past Month*

Georgia Estimates 2015

- 12 – 17 5.40%
- 18 – 25 32.39%
- 26+ 20.90%

* Binge Alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion within in a short time frame.

72% of all rapes occurred while victim was intoxicated

“Correlates of rape while intoxicated in a national sample of college women” Mohler-Kuo, et al.

(2004)

KSU Data

D. Violence, Abusive Relationships and Personal Safety

Within the last 12 months, college students reported experiencing:

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
A physical fight		6.0	3.4	4.2
A physical assault (not sexual assault)		2.4	4.0	3.7
A verbal threat		19.6	17.0	17.8
Sexual touching without their consent		3.0	5.5	5.0
Sexual penetration attempt without their consent		0.6	3.6	2.9
Sexual penetration without their consent		0.6	2.3	2.0
Stalking		3.6	8.5	7.3
An emotionally abusive intimate relationship		11.3	13.8	13.3
A physically abusive intimate relationship		2.4	2.5	2.6
A sexually abusive intimate relationship		1.2	2.8	2.5

Reported number of times college students consumed five or more drinks in a sitting within the last two weeks:

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
N/A don't drink		28.9	26.0	26.7
None		48.8	57.7	55.4
1-2 times		17.5	11.5	12.9
3-5 times		4.2	3.8	3.9
6 or more times		0.6	1.1	1.1

Percent of college students who reported using prescription drugs that were not prescribed to them within the last 12 months:

	<i>Percent (%)</i>	Male	Female	Total
Antidepressants		1.8	3.2	3.1
Erectile dysfunction drugs		1.8	0.0	0.6
Pain killers		7.2	5.3	6.2
Sedatives		2.4	3.6	3.4
Stimulants		5.5	4.9	5.3
<i>Used 1 or more of the above</i>		12.0	12.3	12.9

Scenario

Pat and Dana met at a party. They spent the entire party getting to know each other and dancing. Dana had four shots of tequila and four beers over the course of the evening. At one point, Dana went to the bathroom. Pat noticed that Dana staggered upon returning from the bathroom. Dana's friend informed Pat that Dana had been vomiting. Pat volunteered to take Dana home. When they arrived at Dana's dorm room, Pat began kissing Dana and proceeded to have sexual intercourse with Dana. Upon waking up in the morning, Dana asked Pat what happened that evening. Pat told Dana that they had sex and that Dana had asked to have sex. Dana began crying and said "I didn't want to have sex with you."

What's going on?

- Cross cultural extension of adolescence and emerging adulthood
- Delay in transition
- 18 – 25 years
- Brain Maturation

Developmental Changes

- Biological
 - pubertal, neuroanatomical
- Socioemotional
 - family/peer/intimate relations
 - emotional liability and management
- Cognitive
 - information processing
 - executive functioning
- Behavioral
 - risk taking, self-regulation

Adolescent vs. Adult Decision Making

- Incomplete neural development associated with riskier decisions
- Presence of peers alters decisional process
- Strong emotions may override rational decision making
- Perceiving facial emotion When reading emotion, adults rely more on the frontal cortex and teens rely more on the amygdala

Alcohol Affects

- Coordination
- Memory loss
- Black out
- Inhibitions lowered
- Drinking profoundly alters mood, arousal, behavior, and neuropsychological functioning.
- Compromises inhibitory control over desires and emotions and behavior

- Studies have found that the specific effects depend not just on how much someone drinks, but also on whether blood alcohol content (BAC) is rising or falling; while in the process of drinking, alcohol acts as a stimulant, but as drinking tapers off it begins to act more as a sedative.

Blood Alcohol Content

- As BAC ascends, drinkers report increases in elation, excitement and extroversion.
- Simultaneous decreases in fatigue, restlessness, depression and tension.
- Conversely, a descending BAC corresponds to a decrease in vigor and an increase in fatigue, relaxation, confusion and depression.

- Drinking increases levels of norepinephrine, the neurotransmitter responsible for arousal, which would account for heightened excitement when someone begins drinking.
- Norepinephrine is the chemical target of many stimulants, suggesting that alcohol is more than merely a depressant.

- Elevated levels of norepinephrine increase impulsivity, which helps explain why we lose our inhibitions drinking.
- Drunken brains are primed to seek pleasure without considering the consequences.

Alcohol and the Brain

- Decreased activity in the prefrontal cortex, responsible for decision making and rational thought
- Prefrontal cortex also plays a role in preventing aggressive behavior.

Sexual Assault & Alcohol Statistics

- 20% of college women and 5% of college men are sexually assaulted during their time on campus.
- 72% of college students consume drugs or alcohol prior to experiencing forced sexual touching or fondling.
- 83% of college students reported having unwanted sexual intercourse while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs

“The role of alcohol abuse in college student victimization” Dowdall (2007)

Alcohol and Sexual Assault

- Often used to justify sexual assault
- Distort interpretations of social interaction
- Decrease ability to perceive risk cues and avoid dangerous situations
- Decreases motor function

Alcohol and Sexual Assault

- When alcohol is involved in sexual assaults some victims may:
- Take responsibility for the assault
- Fear consequences due to drinking
- Not remember events that happened during the assault

Ethical Issues

- Role as Campus Safety Authorities (CSAs)
 - CSAs are designated by individual universities
 - Officials of the college/university with significant responsibility for student and campus activities
 - Any person who has the authority and duty to take action and respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution
- Exemptions from CSA obligations (varies by institution)

Ethical Issues

- Role as a Responsible Employee (Title IX)
 - Has the authority to take action to redress the harassment
 - Has the duty to report to misconduct by students or employees
 - Must provide the name of the victim and accused if known

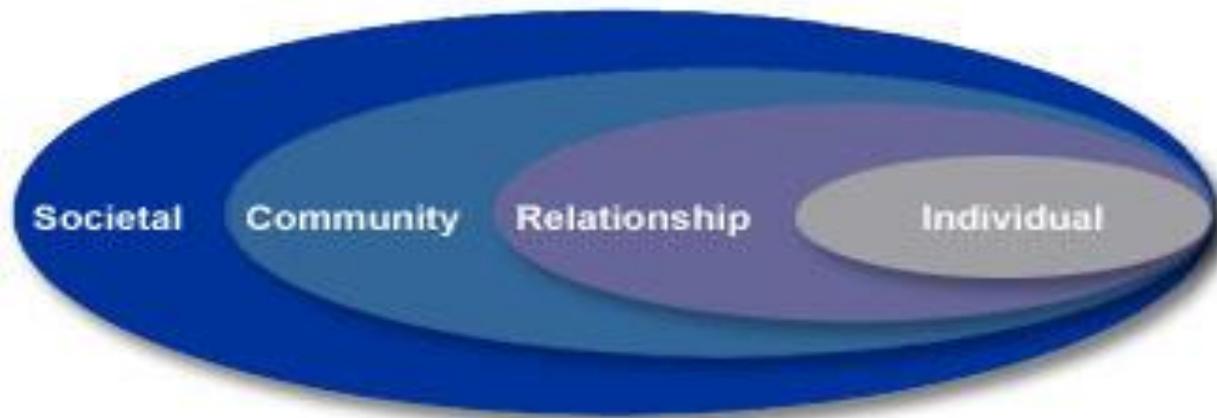
CSA Example

Ms. Jones, Director of Student Housing at your school, gets a call from the director of a counseling center in town. The caller wants to let the director know that four students from the school sought assistance at the center and told the center's counselors that they had been sexually assaulted on campus and were seeking emotional support. They did not want police investigations.

CSA Example

A student goes to the Student Health Center and reports to the Nurse and Doctor who treat who treat him/her that day, that they have been sexually assaulted 3 days ago in the residence hall, which they live. The doctor and nurse both treat patients and neither serve as an advisor to a student organization.

- Social Ecological Model



Best Practices

- Healthy KSU
- Bystander Intervention
- Mandatory Training for Incoming Students/Faculty and Staff
- Alcohol and Other Drug Education for Incoming Students

CollegeAIM



Q & A

THANK YOU!

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THE GA NETWORK @ Kennesaw State
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